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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 47.

CITY ITEMS.

WANTED.—A wet nurse. Apply at the office of the Post.

Ventilate your cellars.

Clean up the weeds in your lots.

Let there be no pools of stagnant water within the city limits. Fill them up.

Let cleanliness be the order of the day, if you would preserve the health of the city.

Hon. Alex. McCabe of Edgecombe is out of all danger, and is so reported by his physician.

Report to the City Marshal all infractions of the sanitary laws, and he will get after the offenders.

Rev. Dr. Watson will preach in St. Mark's (colored) Episcopal Church next Sunday at 8:30 o'clock, p. m.

We are glad to see that the broken places in the pavement in the market house are being repaired. "A stitch in time saves nine."

The Temple of Israel, in this city, is fast approaching completion and already begins to give evidence of much architectural taste.

Within the past few days enough rain has fallen in this section to have sufficed for a whole season. But we are never satisfied.

For the season of the year, we are at present having the most delightful nights and mornings, cool, breezy, and refreshing. Oh! how we do sleep.

Our very efficient City Marshal has his hands full in his endeavors to keep the city in a healthful condition.—Every good citizen will aid him in his efforts.

Manning of Halifax, has assumed control of the *Roanoke News*. We would advise the young man to endeavor to make a better newspaper man than he has a politician.

The Wilmington Light Infantry propose giving an excursion to Smithville and the Black Fish Grounds, on the fine Steamship Raleigh, on next Wednesday. A fine time is anticipated.

The *Ripple*, owned by Mr. Norwood Giles, came out victor in the regatta at Wrightsville on Wednesday last, and was awarded the first prize, a silver pitcher. The Carolina came in second, the Fannie third and the Spray fourth.

Some of the kerosene street lamps in the surburbs of the city need looking after. The light that they shed to the benighted traveller, is about on a par with that given by some of our Democratic newspapers on the Convention question—the people can't see it.

Enoch Hill, one of the colored men employed by the city, died very suddenly on last Wednesday. He went to work as usual in the morning, but was shortly after taken very ill, when he carried home where soon expired. He is supposed to have been affected with disease of the heart.

Melons, melons, everywhere, and at prices to suit everybody. Speaking of melons, cannot some plan be devised whereby, persons who will eat them on the streets, can be compelled to throw the rinds into the middle of the street and not leave them on the pavements? They are uncertain things for a pedestrian to step upon.

The Odd Fellows Building, on Third Street, opposite the City Hall, is being stuccoed and when finished will present a handsome appearance. The building is owned by Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, and is occupied by the Odd Fellows and the several Temperance Societies of this city. We are pleased to learn that all of these orders are in a prosperous condition.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We are pleased to notice that, notwithstanding the hard times, some of our citizens are still imbued with a spirit of improvement.—Numbers of our stores are undergoing repairs, some of them are being entirely remodeled, with new fronts and other improvements. We are pleased to chronicle these facts and hope they are precursors of a renewed activity in our at present, stagnant mercantile affairs.

Grand Republican Demonstration at Raleigh last night, over the great victory won by the honest hard working men of North Carolina, over their would be masters, the aristocracy. Special telegrams inform us that the whole affair was a grand success. Torch light procession, speaking, etc.

FRESHET.—For the past few days the Cape Fear river has given evidence of the heavy rains that have lately fallen. The water at this place is much higher than usual and bears the color of the up-country clay. We have not heard of any damage done to the crops in the lowlands, and we hope that its only effect will be to make good boating water in the river.

THE CANAL.—The canal on Mulberry street, so prated about is beginning to dissolve itself into a respectable street. The dangerous embankments are giving place to solid and enduring brick walls and 'ere long good hard sidewalks will occupy the place of the old sand hill, up which our grand sires used to climb to shoot robins from off the scrub oaks in that vicinity. These old landmarks must give place to the onward march of improvement. Speed the good work, say we, and let us have indeed a "city by the sea."

The order allowing hogs to run at large is a good one, especially is it so at this time, while our streets are full of melon rinds and other vegetable matter decaying in the sun. As scavengers there is nothing to compare with hogs, and we hope they will be permitted to run at large until the sickly season is over. The cow ordinance should be enforced and we hope our Marshal will give the subject his attention. There is not a day but what a number of them may be seen roaming the streets to the detriment of flower yards and grass plots. They should be impounded and their owners made to pay the fines.

"The Tug Wm. Nyce towed the Brig Wexford on Friday last to Smithville over the logs, drawing nine hundred fourteen feet and two inches."

The above piece of information we clip from the *Journal* of this city of yesterday morning. We were aware that herculean efforts were being made to deepen and otherwise improve our river, but we were not prepared to hear that these efforts had been crowned with such unbounded success. A vessel is carried from this city to Smithville, *over the logs* drawing "nine hundred fourteen feet and two inches." Tremedous! What will be the depth of water when the logs are gotten out?

Get a few more "*rafts*" Mr. *Journal*, and try again.

O! Land of Liberty! exclaims the *Journal* of yesterday, and in mournful tones tells its readers that Jesse J. Cassidey, U. S. Commissioner and N. VanSoulen, Deputy U. S. Marshal had gone to Lumberton to arrest the Board of County Commissioners for exercising their legal authority, etc. "A guilty conscience needs no accuser," and the *Journal* feeling that these men deserved to be arrested, tried and punished, naturally concluded that such was the business of these gentlemen in that vicinity. We have authority for stating, however, that there is just about as much truth in this declaration of the *Journal*, as there is in its statement about the "nine hundred fourteen feet and two inches" of water over the logs in the Cape Fear river.

THE KNIGHTS' EXCURSION.—The excursion given by Stonewall Lodge, No. 1, on last Tuesday, was a perfect success. The excursionists numbered about two hundred and fifty and that number on board of the steamer Wilcox had ample room to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent, which they all did. The dancing was *enjoyed*, as was also the substantials and delicacies which were to be had in great profusion. The excursions given under the auspices of this Order are always very select and the most fastidious need never fear but that the strictest decorum will always be preserved. On the return of the boat every one expressed themselves highly pleased with the trip, except a few who were made seasick while on the Black Fish Grounds, and they only found fault with old Neptune for his rough handling. We hope the Order was pecuniarily benefitted by its effort.

OLD BRUNSWICK.—Next to New Hanover, the good old county of Brunswick occupies the dearest place in our affections, (as we shall always consider Pender as "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh.") For Brunswick, just accross the river, we naturally feel that we should weep when she has cause to weep, and to rejoice when she has cause to rejoice. We are free to confess that knowing the trying ordeal through which she was to pass during the late campaign, and knowing the wily and deceitful foes with which she had to contend, and knowing that all the odds were in favor of our enemies, we were fearful that she would be compelled to succumb, and permit herself to be represented in the Convention, by one of the party who seek to deprive her people of all the rights that are dear to freemen. But thanks to the Supreme Being, such is not the case. Her people rallied as they never rallied before and have helped to avert, not only from themselves but from the people of the whole state, a calamity as much to be dreaded as can well be conceived of. We felt assured however, that they would bravely meet the shock, and this they courageously did, and all is well.

We congratulate our friends in Brunswick, and hope they may always be able to thus overcome their enemies.

ANNIVERSARY OF FREE LOVE LODGE No. 1,469, G. U. O. OF O. F.—On Tuesday, last the members of this order celebrated their 4th anniversary. The procession formed at 3 o'clock at the corner of Princess and Water Streets, and after marching through some of the principal streets, proceeded to St. Stephens' A. M. E. Church, where an oration was delivered by Alfred B. Lynn, t. and F., which we have heard spoken of as having been very appropriate and highly entertaining. At the close of the exercises at the Church, the procession was again formed and after passing through several streets, marched to the Lodge Room, where they were disbanded. The festivities of the occasion closed with a Soiree at night at the City Hall, which was well attended, and which seemed to be highly enjoyed by all present. The members of the order are a fine looking body of men, and in their beautiful regalias made a handsome appearance on the streets.

The music on the occasion was furnished by the Rose Bud Band, and discoursed some excellent music.

DO LAUGH.—There is a little knot of politicians in our city, who delegate to themselves the right to dictate to everybody in everything pertaining to politics; wiseacres as it were, whose *facts* must never be disputed and whose judgment must never be gainsayed. We have been amused since the election to hear these knowing ones tell the gullables by what majority they were *sure* to carry the Convention. On Friday, they were *certain* of fifteen majority; on Saturday they reiterated the same assurances; on Sunday their under lips dropped just a little and they would compromise on twelve; on Monday they would bet on ten, but their change was just out; on Tuesday evening their spirits were greatly elevated by a bogus telegram from Raleigh, and we believe if they could have borrowed a few greenbacks they would have—had a "bust." Wednesday morning, however, the most disconsolate, dejected and care-worn set of fellows that we ever beheld was, this political knot. All their prophecies had failed, the gullables had lost confidence and taken as a whole, they were a woe-begone, pitful looking parcel of human beings. Even the presence of the great Dictator who just then put in an appearance, had not the effect to revive their drooping spirits, we thought indeed the "sceptre has departed from Judah." We were sorry for them, and thought at one time that we would intrude our presence upon them and send up one hearty laugh just to dispel the gloom that so completely enveloped them.

Cheer up friends! the country is safe, the Constitution will be preserved and you may yet be happy. Do don't commit suicide because your pet scheme has miscarried. From the mountains to the sea the laboring men rejoice. Can't you join us?

Use disinfectants freely around your premises.

CONVENTION.

Below we present the most reliable election news to date.

It will be seen that there are 62 Republicans and 52 Democrats, with Cherokee, Madison, Wautauga to hear from, and Robeson to be contested.

The Republicans are sure of 4 majority, with a probability of 8 majority.

Alamance, J E Boyd, r.
Alexander, Reuben Watts, d.
Alleghany, W C Fields, d.
Anson, R T Bennett, d.
Ashe, J O Wilcox, r.
Beaufort and Pamlico, J E Shephard, d.
Bertie, F W Bell, r.
Bladen, A McDonald, r.
Brunswick, E W Taylor, r.
Buncombe, Thos L Clingman, D Coleman, d.
Burke, A C Avery, d.
Cabarrus, R W Allison, d.
Caldwell, Ed Jones, d.
Camden, J L Chamberlain, r.
Caswell, E B Withers, d. Wilson Cary, r.
Carteret, James Rumley d.
Catawba, L M McCorkle, d.
Chatham, John Manning, Wm Stroud, d.
Cherokee and Graham.
Chowan, J R Page, r.
Clay, d.
Cleaveland, Plato Durham, d.
Columbus, Forney George, d.
Craven, R F Lehman, J S Manly, r.
Cumberland, R P Buxton, J C Blocker, r.
Currituck, W H Crowell, d.
Dare, G B Blivens, r.
Davidson, T C Robbins, B B Roberts, d.
Davie, Charles Price, d.
Duplin, J N Stallings, Wm Farrior, d.
Edgecombe, W P Mabson, A McCabe, r.
Forsythe, W H Wheeler, r.
Franklin, W F Green, d.
Gaston, Jonas Hoffman, r.
Gates, W P Roberts, d.
Granville, I J Young, J A Bullock, r.
Greene, Joseph Dixon, r.
Guilford, A W Tourgee, A C Holton, rep.
Halifax, J E O'Hara, J J Goodwyn, rep.
Harnett, John Harrington, d.
Haywood, Dr. Sam Love, d.
Henderson, Frank Woodfin, r.
Hertford, E J Horton, r.
Hyde, W S Carter, d.
Iredell, T A Nicholson, C L Summers, d.
Jackson ——, r.
Johnston, B R Hinnant, P T Massie, rep.
Jones, J P Scott, r.
Lenoir, R W King, r.
Lincoln, Caleb, Motz, d.
Martin, C B Hassell, d.
McDowell, Col. Neal, d.
Mecklenburg, Gen R Barringer, Dr W Kerr, r.
Madison.
Montgomery, Allen Jordan, r.
Mitchell, J W Bowman.
Moore, W. M. Black, r.
Nash, B H, Bunn, d.
New Hanover and Pender, Geo Z French, S H Manning, J H Smyth, r.
Northampton, Wm. Barrow, r.
Onslow, James G Scott, d.
Orange, W A Graham, J Turner, d.
Pasquotank, W J Munden, R.
Perquimans, J W Albertson, r.
Person, J W Cunningham, d.
Pitt, T J Jarvis, Wm King, d.
Polk, N B Hampton, r.
Randolph, J W Bean, A M Lowe, r.
Richmond, O H Dockery, r.
Robeson,
Rockingham, D S Reid, J Turner
Morehead, d.
Rowan, F E Shober, J S Henderson, d.
Rutherford, J M Justice, r.
Sampson, Wm Kirby, S J Faison, d.
Stanley, Joseph Marshall, d.
Stokes, W W McCandless, r.
Surry, Joseph Dobson, d.
Swain, ——, ——, d.
Transylvania, G W Wilson, d.
Tyrrell, Dr E Ransom, r.
Union, Dr T M Redwine, d.
Wake, R C Badger, M C Honge, A L Davis, J J Newell, r.
Warren J W Thorne, J O Crosby, r.
Washington, J M Bateman, r.
Watauga.
Wayne, W T Faircloth, G H Grantham, r.
Wilkes, T J Dula J Q A Bryan, r.
Wilson, R W Singleton, d.
Yadkin, B F Jones, r.
Yancey, ——, d.

THE DEATH OF GOVERNOR GRAHAM.

The Hon. WILLIAM ALEXANDER GRAHAM, died at Saratoga Springs on Wednesday the 11th day of August. He was born in Lincoln county on the 5th of September 1804, and was consequently in the seventy-first year of his age. Graduating at Chapel Hill at the age of twenty, he was admitted to the practice of law in the county of Orange, and fixed his residence in Hillsboro, in which place he has constantly resided. His first entrance into public life was in 1833 as a member of the House of Commons, to which he was re-elected for seven years successively, and again in 1838 and 1840, being Speaker on several occasions. In 1841 he was elected Governor of the State and again in 1845. He was United States Senator from North Carolina from March 4th, 1843 to March 4th 1845, and retiring for two years he was elected Governor, holding that position under two terms, from 1845 to 1849. He was Secretary of the Navy under President Fillmore from 1850 to 1852, when on his nomination on the Whig ticket for Vice President he resigned. In 1854 he was elected to the the State Senate, to which he was again elected in 1858. He was a member of the Secession Convention in 1861, and signed the ordinance of separation. Also, he was a member of the Confederate Senate for the last two years of the war. Again in 1866 he was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature elected under the proclamation of President Johnson, but was not admitted to his seat. On the 5th of the present month he was elected to the Constitutional Convention to sit in Raleigh next month.

Few men in the whole country have for so long a period been so highly honored by their State, and few men have left a more stainless official record. His whole life has been a public one, and for more than forty years he was the subject of public criticism, through all of which he bore himself with a prudence and dignity and ability which commanded the respect of friends and opponents as well. No citizen of North Carolina now survives who fills so large a space in the public eye, either of the State or the nation. He, like many other southern statesman, later in life was thrown into difficult conditions, where the line of duty was sometimes, possibly, too obscure to be discerned, and if discerned required great fortitude to follow, and he was led into painful errors in connection with affairs since the close of the war. It is the record of all that he leaves behind a most admirable career and example.

Official vote of Brunswick County.

Gay's Store—Taylor, rep., 212; Cowan, dem., 95. Taylor's majority 117.

Haye's Store—Taylor, rep., 133; Cowan, dem., 129. Taylor's maj. 54.

Town Creek—Taylor, rep., 251; Cowan, dem., 153. Taylor's majority 198.

Smithville—Cowan, dem., 159; Taylor, rep., 147. Cowan's majority 12.

Mosquito Branch—Cowan, dem., 37; Taylor, rep., 13. Cowan's majority 24.

Lockwood's Folly—Cowan, dem., 90; Taylor, rep., 40. Cowan's majority 50.

Drew's Place—Cowan, dem., 12; Taylor, rep., 6. Cowan's majority 36.

Shallotte—Cowan, dem., 153; Taylor, rep., 71. Cowan's majority 82.

Waccamaw—Cowan, dem., 47; Taylor, rep., 16. Cowan's majority 31.

Taylor, rep., elected by 134 majority.

For the Post.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please allow me space in your columns to announce that old Moore county has redeemed herself and given a Republican majority of 200, which is a gain of 600. Old Moore is all right now, and her people are everywhere rejoicing. A large torchlight procession took place at Jonesboro on Friday night, rosin barrels were fired, rockets sent up, speeches were made, and the people gave full vent to their feelings of satisfaction at the glorious result. The revolutionary democracy are sick—very sick. R.

THE ELECTION.—The election is over. The die is cast, and the State has gone against convention. The contest was spirited and, in some instances, just a little more personal than we think is proper to be used in political matters. But it was ever been so, and we suppose will so continue until the end of time. Some one has to be the victor and some one the vanquished, and in both the victor and the vanquished are, or should be, friends in a business point of view, we hope that the one will use his victory as becomes a high-toned, intelligent people, and that the other will acquiesce in the right spirit to the dictates of the majority. This is a free government and the people will rule. Let's have no forebodings. All will be right.

Roll-call—the baker's visit.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
ELECTION AUGUST 5th, 1875.

CANDIDATES.	1st Ward.	Upper Div.	1st Ward.	Lower Div.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th Ward.	5th Ward.	Cape Fear.	Masonboro.	Federal Point.	Telon.	Columbian.	Harnett.	Grant.	Caswell.	Lincoln.	Holmes.	S. Point.	10th.	TOTALS.
GOVERNOR, 1872.																					
Merrimon	301	102	266	247	241	180	28	42	14	130	164	18	42	127	122	6	10	67	20		2261
Caldwell	379	62	247	247	275	179	28	42	14	130	164	18	42	127	122	6	10	67	20		2115
GOVERNOR, 1874.																					
A. McWaddell	121	128	227	200	284	247	38	80	21	150	130	116	16	143	51	103	94	3			2657
Neill McKay	410	56	210	307	223	488	206	45	40	100	127	186	101	111	153	6	201	68			3551
CONVENTION, 1871.																					
For	164		258	206	221	160	28	50	21	123	141	87	120	109	115	38		61	26		
Against	85		208	221	270	417	185	61	18	102	183	222	153	91	13	78		30	9		
CONVENTION, 1875.																					
Geo. Z. French, r.	388	512	118	281	270	480	225	50	19					208							
J. H. Smyth, r.	388	510	145	277	289	479	225	50	18					211							
S. H. Manning, r.	399	516	147	277	289	477	225	50	19					203							
George Davis, d.	74	83	231	214	181	118	13	30	11					86							
Robert Strange, d.	74	84	232	215	181	118	13	30	10					86							
R. K. Bryan, d.	74	84	227	214	180	107	13	27	10					86					6		

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—The following comprise the township officers chosen at the election in New Hanover county on the 5th instant:

Wilmington Township.—Justices of the Peace—J. J. Cassidey, Jos. C. Hill, Henry Brewington, Stacy VanAmringe, W. H. Moore, Alex. Sampson, Anthony Howe. Clerk—S. T. Potts. Constable—S. W. Nash. School Committee—Alfred Howe, A. H. Morris, Jos. E. Sampson.

Federal Point Township.—Justices of the Peace—Jacob H. Horne, Anthony A Hawes. Clerk—Stephen Keyes. Constable—Baalam Wade. School Committee—Stephen Keyes, Jacob H. Horne, Henry G. Davis.

Harnett Township.—Justice of the Peace—Delaware Nixon, W. W. Humphrey. Clerk—Jordan Nixon. Constable—Joseph Highsmith. School Committee—Jos. Pickett, Lewis Nixon, James Hewlett.

Masonboro Township.—Justices of the Peace—John G. Wagner, Elijah Hewlett. Clerk—John J. Hewlett. Constable—Jeremiah Hewlett. School Committee—John G. Wagner, James W. Craig, W. H. Waddell.

Cape Fear Township.—Justices of the Peace—H. E. Scott, Wright Dixon. Clerk—Chas Schriver. Constable—Wm. Moore. School Committee—H. E. Scott, Primus Aycock, John Custeen.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, present, the chairman, Jas. Wilson, and Commissioners Morris, VanAmringe and Nixon.

Delinquent tax was abated on the property of Anthony Campbell, Daniel Haynes and Eveline Willis, and it was ordered that the sheriff be notified of the same.

On motion it was ordered that all stock given in by individual stockholders in the Real Estate and Loan Association, and also the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, be abated, and that the clerk notify the tax collector of the same.

In accordance with a report of the Auditing Committee eighty-two bonds in the sum of $15 in gold each, and five coupons in the sum of $3 in gold each, were destroyed in the presence of the members of the Board present, including the chairman, with the understanding that they certify to the fact of said coupons having been destroyed. The Board then took a recess until 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Board met according to adjournment at 3 o'clock, when the following was passed:

WHEREAS, In accordance with chapter 156, section 16, of an act of Assembly of 1874 and 1875, ratified the 8th day of March, 1875, it is incumbent on this Board to appoint a Commission to confer with the Commissioners appointed by said act, to adjust and ascertain the part of the public debt of New Hanover to be assumed by the county of Pender.

Ordered, That James Wilson, Silas N Martin, Alfred Howe, John G. Wagner and Aug. H. Morris be and are hereby appointed as such Commission on the part of New Hanover county, and that the Clerk notify the Board of Commissioners of Pender county of the appointment.

It was ordered that the delinquent tax of Frankie House be abated and that the Tax Collector be notified of the same.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of County Commissioners met Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and resolved themselves into a Board of Education, present, James Wilson, Chairman, and Commissioners J. G. Wagner, Delaware Nixon, A. H. Morris and S. VanAmringe.

The report of the school fund was referred to a committee consisting of J. Wagner and Stacy VanAmringe, to report at a future meeting.

The Board adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

Zeb Crummet is responsible for the story of a doctor who told a gambler that he could not live till eight o'clock. The sport offered to bet a V that he would live till ten.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE POST.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7.

Hertford 130 rep., Gates 400 dem., Bertie 500 rep., Washington 135 rep., Martin 52 dem., Tyrrell 150 rep., Chowan 147 rep., Perquimans 268 rep., Camden 50 rep.

RALEIGH, Aug. 8.

Ashe, Wilkes, Wautauga and Mitchell are republican.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 9.

Nothing true, I think, in what Woodson says. Yadkin, Wilkes, Ashe, Henderson, and Jackson, are Republican, Yancey, Haywood and Macon are Democratic.

HALIFAX, N. C., Aug. 10.

Eastern counties exactly as heretofore reported. Nothing further from Currituck or Dare.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 10.

We have carried Watauga, Jackson, Ashe, Wilkes, Yadkin, Polk and Cherokee. Convention safe by six majority, leaving out Robeson.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 10.

Caldwell Republican by 29 majority.

LATER.—Caldwell ours by 29 majority. All right now.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 11.

Give the Democrats everything they claim; Robeson and Currituck included, and we still have a majority.

Glorious news! The following is the very latest telegram:

Hon. Jas. Heaton:—The State has certainly gone republican by three majority. Bet one thousand dollars that the Convention will adjourn. C.

COUNTIES.	Supt Public Instruction 1874.				Aves.	
Alamance	1,666	93				
Alexander	501	92				
Alleghany						
Anson	1,160	1,005				
Ashe	1,780	1,000				
Beaufort	1,461	1,115				
Bertie	1,911	1,827				
Bladen	1,338	1,000				
Brunswick	1,000	800				
Buncombe	1,100	1,000				
Burke	1,000	800				
Cabarrus	1,114	1,000				
Caldwell	1,000	800				
Camden	600	600				
Carteret	1,000	800				
Caswell	1,200	1,000				
Catawba	1,211	1,000				
Chatham	1,801	1,600				
Cherokee	600	600				
Chowan	1,000	800				
Clay	300	300				
Cleveland	1,000	800				
Columbus	1,000	800				
Craven	1,400	1,000				
Cumberland	2,100	1,800				
Currituck	700	600				
Davidson	1,415	1,200				
Davie	1,000	800				
Duplin	1,000	800				
Dare	1,000	800				
Edgecombe	1,141	1,000				
Forsythe	1,000	1,115				
Franklin	1,000	1,000				
Gaston	800	600				
Gates	1,000	600				
Granville	2,000	1,600				
Greene	800	600				
Guilford	1,000	1,000				
Halifax	1,500	1,000				
Harnett						
Haywood						
Henderson	600	600				
Hertford	1,000	800				
Hyde	1,000	800				
Iredell	1,000	800				
Jackson	1,000	800				
Johnston	1,000	1,000				
Jones	1,000	800				
Lenoir	1,100	1,000				
Lincoln	1,000	800				
Macon	800	600				
Madison	1,000	800				
Martin	1,000	800				
McDowell	1,000	800				
Mecklenburg	1,000	800				
Mitchell	1,000	800				
Montgomery	1,000	800				
Moore	1,000	800				
Nash	1,000	800				
New Hanover	1,000	1,000				
Northampton	1,000	800				
Onslow	1,000	800				
Orange	1,000	800				
Pasquotank	1,000	800				
Perquimans	1,000	800				
Person	1,000	800				
Pitt	1,000	800				
Polk	1,000	800				
Randolph	1,000	800				
Richmond	1,000	800				
Robeson	1,000	800				
Rockingham	1,000	800				
Rowan	1,000	800				
Rutherford	1,000	800				
Sampson	1,000	800				
Stanley	1,000	800				
Stokes	1,000	800				
Surry	1,000	800				
Swain	1,000	800				
Transylvania	1,000	800				
Tyrrell	1,000	800				
Union	1,000	800				
Wake	1,000	800				
Warren	1,000	800				
Washington	1,000	800				
Watauga	1,000	800				
Wayne	1,000	800				
Wilkes	1,000	800				
Wilson	1,000	800				
Yadkin	1,000	800				
Yancey	1,000	800				
Total						

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N, C.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1875.

"WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

It behooves those persons who have, in the appeal to the people, been instrumental in defeating a well-concocted conspiracy against human rights, and especially against the rights of the laboring men of North Carolina, to take a calm, careful and comprehensive survey of the situation. What does this result mean? What inference is to be drawn from it? What absolute advantage has accrued to the welfare of the people? What, if any, new guaranty is announced towards the protection of life, liberty, and property and of the rights of individual men? Does it mean nothing, or little or much? Was it a mere volatile impulse, a mere emotional spasm, without reflection or reason, or was it a profound utterance of the public judgment and conscience? That it was a controversy between a *remorseless* oligarchy and the interests of the whole people, between caste and the general welfare, between an attempt to subordinate eighty thousand citizens either to peonage or to actual slavery by cunning subterfuges of law, an invasion of the commonest platitudes upon which our governmental structure is based, we all know. Was the question put to the people understood, and are we to take their answer as a vindication of the principles for which we were contending and a reprobation of the nefarious purposes of the conspirators?

At the time we write there is a disagreement as to the details of results, both parties claiming a small majority of the Convention. But the aggregate majority of those voting for persons opposed to Convention is heavy, and that shows the will of the people.—When we know that a large majority of the people are opposed to the Convention, it is not a matter of very great importance which party has four or five majority in the body elected, because either party which might undertake to ignore the popular verdict, will do it at its peril. Under circumstances which were embarassing, where the real question could not be divested of surroundings which prevented its fair consideration, the people have yet given a plain indication of their will. Will any party dare to ignore that palpable fact? The Convention has been squarely beaten. The whole project is ham-strung, and no party, with safety to itself, can set aside that fact.

We hear it rumored that it is the purpose of the conspirators, by counting out precincts for alleged irregularities, as in Brunswick and Robeson, and by objecting to the seating of such persons as are holding office, to change the majority in their favor, and then to proceed to the consummation of their concocted schemes, delivering over the amendments to the people without allowing them to vote upon them. If such a thing is attempted, woe to the party which does it, whenever they shall go before the people again. It is now and has for a long time been evident that the general course of legislation since 1870 has been unpalatable to the masses of the people. Such acts as the infamous election bill now in force, the bills for the City of Wilmington and the others like it, the Landlord and Tenant Act and others, together with the proposition made by the projectors of the Convention in relation to the Constitution, have aroused suspicion among right thinking people. The vote just had is evidence that the suspicion is deep and fixed, and that the people of this State are determined to hold on to the rights guaranteed to them in our present Constitution.

We look for better times in the State of North Carolina. The persons who, for the purpose of circumscribing the rights of the eighty thousand colored voters were also willing to impose the same disabilities upon the laboring masses of the whites, have received a rebuff. This vicious legislation will be arrested, these invasions of personal rights will cease, and the conspirators will go into the back seats. Let the people in 1776 repeat the blow which they have this year struck the monster of encroaching tyranny, and North Carolina will enter the gate of the next century with glorious prospects.

Just now there is trouble in Baltimore, and sorrow throughout the South. A young Englishman named Harcourt, said to be a scion of nobility, but who has been a resident of this country some sixteen years, lately married a colored girl in Baltimore. The act created such a feeling, that when the young man appeared on the street with his wife he was followed by a mob, and insulted grossly. He was finally arrested (though what for, remains a mystery) and compelled to give bonds to "keep the peace." He declares that he will walk on the streets with his wife when he pleases, and calls upon the United States authorities to protect him. The most agonizing part of this business is the fact that the young man is an ex-Confederate officer, and for some time served as commander of the famous Louisiana Tigers.

LUMBERTON, Aug. 9th, 1875.

EDITORS POST:—The most glaring, dasterdly, cowardly and premeditated piece of rascality and injustice that was ever perpetrated upon the rights of a free people, was done by the so-called board of County Commissioners of this County on last Saturday.

My colleague McNeil, and myself, received an undisputable majority of all the votes cast in this County. Returns came up before the Commissioners before 3 o'clock P. M., on last Saturday, under the certificate of the four Judges of election, but because the Judges of election failed or neglected to return the poll books of four Townships, giving McNeil and myself nearly three hundred majority, the Commissioners passed the following order:

From the minutes: "The poll books from Lumber Bridge, Blue Springs, Burnt Swamp and Britt Townships not having been returned as the law requires, and the election returns from said precincts showing no vote had been cast in either precinct, it is therefore adjudged and ordered by this Board, unanimously, (Thompson, Republican dissenting,) that the *returns* from said precincts do not be counted."

Now let us examine the law and see if these solons have not deliberately spread a falsehood upon their minutes and violated the law. Turn to Chap. 52, Sec. 11, Battle's Revisal and see what the Judges of election are required to do with the poll books:

"They shall keep poll books, in which shall be entered the names of every person who shall vote and at the close of the election the Judges of election shall certify the same over their proper signature, and deposit them with the Register of Deeds for safe keeping."

Now that is what the Judges of election shall do with the poll books.—Now let us see what the law directs them to do with the returns. Turn to Sec. 21, same chapter and it says:

"Returns (poll books are not returns) from all the precincts shall be made by the judges of election by noon on Saturday ensuing the day of election to the County Commissioners (not the Register of Deeds), who shall in the presence of such persons as choose to be present shall proceed to add the number of votes returned, &c."

Now, where is the law that gave the Commisioners any control of the poll books. They had before them the certificate of the four judges of election certifying the correctness of their returns, which was not disputed by any member of the board, but because the poll books were not returned to the Register of Deeds, with which they had nothing to do, for the law plainly tells why they are returned to the Register of Deeds. "And said poll books shall in every trial for illegal or fraudulent voting be received as evidence."

Now I cannot charge the men with ignorance (would to God I could find a loop hole to let them out) for they are reputed to be among the most intelligent men of the county; besides they had their own county attorney, Col. N. A. McLean, who instructed the Commissioners to throw them out. Refusing to adjourn over until Tuesday as the law directs of them was no returns, but declared Dr. Sinclair and C. A. McCachen elected. Now, if you can find anything that will equal this in low down meanness by any Radical Board of Commissioners, I will cave in. Great God what is it that low down, mean prejudice will not do when it entwines itself aronnd the human heart.

The Board of County Commissioners is composed of four Democrats and one Republican, Mr. L. W. Thompson, an honest man and a gentleman, and nothing herein contained is intended to reflect upon him, for he recorded his dissent to the decision of the Board, who held their present position by act of selfish meanness seldom equaled and never surpassed.

At the election twelve months ago in Wishart township, where it is nearly four to one democratic, a young man voted in the county box and found out that he had voted for McNeill for County Commissioner, and said if he had his ticket back he would change it, and one of the judges of election took the ballot box and broke it open and permitted the young man to vote a second time in the same box; the same County Commissioners with one exception, (Humphry) counted that box which if thrown out would not only have defeated themselves but every county officer.

These impartial (God save the mark) immaculate (bah) setting on their own case, voting themselves into office to over tax the people and trample upon the rights of the poor people of Robeson as they have done in this case, for a blow at me as the leader, is a blow at the poor, hard, honest-working men of the county, and in order to do this they have outraged justice and violated every principle of right by throwing out four precincts for which they had about as much right to do as they found to count a box in another county. Everything that mortal men could do to defeat me was done at this election. Lying, cheating, slandering, bread denied them if they voted for me; tenants were ordered from home for voting for me; colored men who were challenged took the oath and were not then allowed to vote, and then they failed to defeat me. I feel like getting down on my knees and thanking the great and good God, the ruler of the universe for having averted the dreadful calamity that would have befallen the poor people of the State had such men got control of the Convention, for like the last Legislature in changing the charter of Wilmington, if they could destroy the political power of seventy-five thousand negroes they would not hesitate to destroy the political power of forty thousand poor white men.

I send this communication over my own proper signature, and I dare any one to put me to the proof of this statement.

R. M. NORMENT.

Republican Principles Exalt the Nation.

The wisdom which men derive from experience is always precious, because it has oftentimes been dearly bought, and marks the difficulties and dangers which have been surmounted. There is no ebb and flow in human affairs. It is ever a flood tide with time, bearing men and nations onward so that they may solve the problem of the world's advancement. The steps that were taken by the fathers of the Republic are held up to view in our annals; and the principles and aims of their successors, even to the present day, with the labors they underwent and the measures they introduced, deserved to be studied and borne in remembrance.—And, perhaps, the best opportunity that could be presented to us is on the recurrence of our great elections; for on the result of these so much depends of national interest.

Our elections do not shake the foundations of society, as some have supposed. They simply arouse the political instincts of the people, and dispose them to investigate public affairs; take counsel with each other as to the public needs, and agree upon the best men to serve them. These matters settled, they know that success can be secured only by vigilance, and from the moment of nomination to the day when they shall cast their ballots, they must work diligently to accomplish their end. How much is taught and learned during the healthful agitation of an election! How earnest are the teachers and pupils! And with what astounding effect will a new thought or new truth be wielded during the contest! The rivalries and animosities of political parties, of course cannot be avoided. But the weapons of each are the truth and morality of their principles. These are the only weapons that ought to be employed, and the warmth and earnestness displayed by Republicans is an evidence of conscienciousness, for they certainly may appeal to their principles with complete confidence. At no former time were there such moral elements at work in political movements as now—at no time were the people so determined in demanding political uprightness in public men, and so disposed to cultivate it in themselves. A public man must prove himself able to render the people service both by the breadth of his views and his patriotism, before he can expect to receive public support. And this is right. A generous patriotism, coupled with uprightness of sentiment, is a power—a power that attracts and moulds as well as combines the purposes of men. Our fathers builded wisely and labored with a single eye to the country's welfare. Republicans are the true sons of those sires. They placed the Union first in the love of their hearts, and shed their blood to save it. It is never out of season to remind the people of this, because the Democratic party would have permitted the Union to be destroyed. It now aspires to power by belittling the immortal work of the Republican party, and is preparing to relegate the nation, if it succeeds to the rebel democracy, after it has been emancipated and exalted by Republican statesmanship and courage. The people are just, and an appeal to them for justice against the treachery and dissimulation of the Democracy is an appeal that they will hear.

For nearly fifty years a proud recognition was awarded by the Democratic party, to a Northern man with Southern principles—a man born in freedom yet base enough to deny it to others, and to bow down and worship the spirit of slavery. Times have changed; and men have changed; but the Democratic party is still prostrate before the oligarchy who once held property in man. The Democratic party, as a party of expediency and intrigue, gravitates towards corruption as a natural consequence of what it is and what it seeks to do. It keeps alive the old rancor between the South and the North. It denies practically, what the war has settled. It will, if it gains the ascendency make the effort to reverse what the Republican party has labored so long and so wisely to accomplish, in order to restore the old conditions which the war has rendered impossible. It is like snatching from eternity the year 1860, with the men and thought of that period, and trying to thrust it by violence between 1875 and 1876. If the Democratic party succeeded, say in reviving the old States rights doctrines of the South, the act would be monstrous, but that it hopes to succeed, unmasks the party and its leaders, and exposes it to public reprobation. Indeed, the existence of the Democratic party without stability or unity—embracing the worst elements in the community, and threatening evil—is a standing menace to the country. We urge Republicans to rise up in their might, and practice the virtues of the fathers—putting aside all selfishness and living for the country alone. We urge them to take their stand upon their principles, and obey them with all the heroism and moral grandeur of the fathers, that the strength and happiness—the peace prosperity, and advancement of the nation may be assured.—*Republic.*

School Superintendent Leach, of Providence, Rhode Island, in a late speech said that "to educate the mind when the body is in a nervous, feeble condition, is a fruitless and useless task." That is a fact well put.

EX-President Johnson had policies of insurance on his life to the amount of $850,000.

The Rise of the Cuban Republic.

The news reaches us more emphatic each day that the spanish power in the island of Cuba is broken and wasting away before the indefatigable heroism of the revolution. No longer can the captain-general and his satraps smother the fact and manufacture such intelligence as suits their failing cause.

As wave after wave breaks upon the shore the rush and roar of the patriot struggle grows louder and louder, until Europe and America catching the sound, are waiting for the hour to strike the accomplishment of another revolution and the elevation of the Queen of the Antilles into a new republic, free, sovereign and independent. It is almost time for the American people to realize the grandeur of a contest equal in all respects to the virtue and spirit which made our wars, one hundred years ago, something to be remembered forever. It is almost time for us to pause, while we prepare to celebrate an event whose powerful and liberal genius is evoked to heal the wounds and scars of civil war, and to bring our people once more together and reflect upon an equal event, the echoes of whose agony and labor sweep across the sea, heralding the birth of another republic and the triumphant vindication of those principles which are at once the grace and guard of our common nationality.

The friends of Cuba *libre* are at last comforted with the assurance that the backbone of the tyrant in the island is broken, and that before long the artillery of Manuel Garcia will salute from the Moro Castle, amid the shouts of his gallant and ragged veterans, the victorious flag under which they have fought nearly eight years. It will then be a matter of pride to them that the United States not only refused to recognize and assist them, but actually allowed the Spaniard to build and equip in our ports a large fleet, and pursued, with relentless energy, every effort made to assist the patriots. It will also be a matter of mournful reflection that while Valmaseda uttered his infamous orders butchering the insurgents, and Burriel shot without mercy, against the slaughter house wall of Santiago, half a hundred American citizens, and trampled in blood upon our national flag, we refused to raise a hand to vindicate our national honor, because the blow might help a suffering people while it avenged our own wrong and degradation.

It will add another star to the galaxy of glory which will crown the patriot laurels that the good fight was fought and won by a ragged handful of heroes, more than half of whom—officers and soldiers—were colored men, against a powerful empire, armed with every power of war, embattled from head to foot against their rights, and encouraged by the rest of the world in cutting them off from every human aid. Blockaded and surrounded, hunted night and day by the Spanish volunteer and his fellow, the Spanish bloodhound, driven into the swamps and the mountains without arms or provisions, these men have made good their ground, taking their means from the field of battle, until the news can no longer be hushed that their rough riders are circling around the walls of Havana and the other stronghold of the Spaniard, holding the open country, every inch of it, and sending starvation, pestilence and death into the corroding ranks of the enemy. This is good news to us. We hope before the next congress adjourns it will be compelled to recognize the republic of Cuba, and history will recognize, in its loftiest page, the names of Cespedes and Garcia.—*Republic*

They Must Close up or Come South.

In less than twenty years the cotton-factories of the North will be forced to either close up or remove to the South. This will be the inevitable result. The Charleston Courier utters a solemn truth when it says that even in these depressing times "the southern cotton-mills continue steadily at work, although they have declared reduced dividends," and avers that "beyond the depression of business, of which mention has been made, the nothern mills are affected more seriously than ever by southern competition. They are being driven out of the market by the southern spinners of heavy goods, and the time is fast approaching when they must close up or come South." And this is not only true of the heavy goods, but even in the finer fabrics of cotton and woolen, in other portions of the South than those mentioned by the Charleston Courier. Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, are preparing to embark more largely than ever in the manufacture of cotton goods, in which they have two important advantages over the northern manufacturer, namely, in the greater cheapness of labor, and the saving of transportation, both in respect to the raw material and their manufactured product, all of which find a ready home market. In fact, in the language of the Courier, the time is fast approaching when the northern manufacturer must "close up or come South." In other words, he will be compelled to recognize the fact, tariff or no tariff, that his very existence depends upon locating in the vicinity of the raw material, and rely upon fair business profits, such as shall tend to the equalization of wealth, and not the building up of artificial values at the expense of the general prosperity. The South has only to "wait and watch." No mind can comprehend her future greatness. In less than twenty years most of the cotton raised in the South will be manufactured in the South. A cotton-factory in every neighborhood will be as indespensible as a cotton-gin. When all the cotton-factories of the North shall have been transferred to the South, what a valuable accession will be made to our capital, labor and population.—*Memphis Appeal.*

The Bishop of Paderborn, who was deposed of his functions by the law courts of Prussia, and has since resided in Westphalia that place recently without permission. What course the government will take cannot be conjectured.

VARIETIES.

The Sultan of Zanzibar is at present in Paris.

Charles Dudley Warner is in Venice completing his book of travels in the East.

Jefferson Davis has been invited to become chancellor of the University of Georgia.

The editor of the Troy Times, John M. Francis, has started on a journey around the world. At last date he was at San Francisco.

Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Gambetta and Garibaldi have contributed to the Petit Lyonnais, which was sold for the sufferers by the late floods in France.

Lieut. Conders and the members of the Palestine Exploring Expedition were recently attacked near Japhet by a party of robbers. They, however, beat off their assailants.

Dr. Benjamin Davies, a celebrated Hebrew and Biblical scholar, died recently in England. His death was occasioned by a fall on the stone staircase of Regent's Park College, London.

Hon. Horatio Seymour has been elected president of the Saratoga Monument Association, and it has been proposed to have some commemoration of the surrender of Burgoyne in the centennial year, 1877.

Only 150 copies out of the 22,000 printed of Napoleon III's life of Cæsar have been sold, and the publishers have brought suit against the ex-Empress and Prince Imperial for the sum of 176,000 francs damages.

Hiram R. Steele, late Assistant Attorney General of Louisiana, has been appointed by Governor Kellogg judge of the Superior Criminal Court of the State. H. C. Dibble, Esq., takes the place of Mr. Steele.

Dr. Edward Young, of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States, has prepared tables showing the value of domestic exports from this country for each of the fiscal years from 1821 to 1874. These figures are of great value as showing the progress of the nation in a trifle more than half a century.

We publish two important dispatches from the Black Hills Exploring Expedition. One dispatch confirms previous reports of recent gold discoveries on Spring, Rapid, and Box Elder Creeks; and the other contains an official order issued by General Crook, commanding the department, requiring all miners and other authorized persons to leave the Black Hills and the Big Horn and Powder River country on or before the 15th day of August, under penalty of forcible ejection in case of refusal. A new permanent camp has been formed twenty-three miles northeast of Camp Harney, and for this point General Crook issued his order, which is dated July 30th. The miners have held several meetings and have agreed to the inevitable. They will leave the hills and abandon their claims until such time as work can be lawfully resumed. No trouble is anticipated, and it is thought that by the day named the hills will be deserted by all except the troops, the members of Professor Jenney's expedition, and the Indians. General Crook suggests in his order that the miners before leaving take such precautions as they may be able to identify and hold title to their claims in case the hills are opened to settlement.—*Inter Ocean.*

The Democratic papers will not take issue with us when we say that the Kentucky election was "not much of a shower." They have not claimed it as as an unexpected or even a great victory. It would be surprising if the canvass had excited very much attention, for it was fought about equally on personal questions, State policy and the long-settled issues of ten years ago. The Republicans could not have turned the minds of Kentucky voters to the currency, and they would have gained few votes had they done so. However, while the Democrats have their majority of 30,000 more or less,—nobody cares much what it is,—General Harlan has no reason to be ashamed of his canvass or of the vote he received. The party has been well kept together, and will give a good account of itself next year. Its defeat this week is devoid of influence upon the Presidential election, one way or the other.

Republican success have been so unfrequent of late that the victory in North Carolina is as unexpected to that party as it will be welcomed by independent citizens. Only delegates to a convention to revise the constitution were elected, and the only issue involved in the question of remodeling the organic law of the State is said to be a modification of the common school system and the abolition of the townships which the carpet-baggers brought with them from New England. These and a desire to get rid of an instrument good enough in every respect, but with the great fault that it was not made by them, were the mainsprings of the Democratic Legislature's action in calling the convention. The Republicans, if the official returns give them a majority of the delegates, will defeat these objects by immediately adjourning the body after it has been organized.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Result.

We have met the enemy and they are ours. We have certainly gained a glorious victory—at least, so far as this county is concerned—having elected Col. Dockery, our candidate for the Convention, by 448 majority, showing a net gain over last year's vote of 578 majority!! This is better than we anticipated—indeed, is more than we had a right to expect, and of course it is rather difficult for us to express our joy. If we had a rooster we should certainly call upon him to crow lustily, but unfortunately for us we haven't one, and so will have to do our own crowing.

Chick-a-doodle-do!!—*Spirit of the South.*

A newspaper biographer, trying to say his subject "was hardly able to bear the demise of his wife," was made by the inexorable printer to say, "wear the chemise of his wife."

The late canvass having been conducted with great bitterness and acrimony on the part of the Democratic press and stumpers, they will have ample room to repent of many harsh allegations and intemperate language used, which would have been much better unsaid. They made of the Convention question a party issue, or endeavored so to do, but the people did not, as we think will be seen in the final result. We do not believe that Republicans as a general thing, are inferior to Democrats in private and public virtue, nor in the sum of intelligence, taking the average population of the country. Certainly, they have as much industry and add as much to the wealth of the nation as the other side. This is certainly the case in the South, the result of the colored labor in the cotton fields, rice, sugar and corn plantations. If the negro is a voter, and a Republican, he is likewise a worker, and the result of his labor aggregates three-fourths of our Southern products.

Abuse, is not the proper method to harmonize men, who stand upon their equal rights of citizenship, black or white. It has done much to retard our material prosperity, in preventing men from coming with their capital and energy. Shall this insane course be continued?—*Statesville American.*

In behalf of the Republican party of Cumberland we return many thanks to the following gentlemen for their very successful reorganization of our party, to wit:

Messrs. J. C. McRae, J. A. Worth, W. C. Troy, C. W. Broadfoot, W. F. Campbell, J. H. Myrover and "Judge" Fuller, all residents of Cumberland, and Hon. Matt W. Ransom and Hon. A. M. Waddell, late of Washington city. "*Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*"—*Educator.*

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July 9—6m

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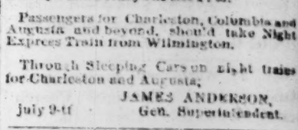
GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P M
Leave Florence	12.20 A M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P M
Leave Florence	1.10 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 p. m.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday)

Leave Wilmington	6.50 A M
Arrive at Florence	12.05 P M
Leave Florence	12.45 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.22 P M

Connects at Florence with N. E. train for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.55 P M
Arrive at Florence	1.10 A M
Arrive at Columbia	9.00 A M
Leave Columbia	5.30 P M
Leave Florence	4.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P M

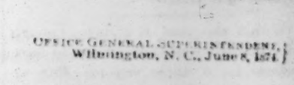
Local Freight Trains, with Passenger Coach attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 A. M., and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3.30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on Night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,
July 9-tf Gen. Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R Company



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at	7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.45 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	1.58 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	10.05 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11.41 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1.35 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.05 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	6.00 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	3.20 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	6.00 A. M
Leave Weldon daily at	7.00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.40 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.10 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Fay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight Trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 7.00 P. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Sup't.

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—VIA—
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T. W. CLARK, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
June 10—3m Wilmington, N. C.

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July 9-6

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1875

The Lesson of the North Carolina Campaign.

The most unfortunate thing that could have happened to the Southern Democracy has happened. Just at the time when Fitzhugh Lee and other comparatively respectable ex-Confederate soldiers, who are not in politics, had made an impression upon the Northern susceptibles to show that the entire South is ardently intent upon proving its loyal acceptance of the results of the war, several provoking election campaigns occurred, during the progress of which the attention of a discerning public has been attracted to the fact that the Boston Centennial Gushers either misrepresented the actual condition of affairs, or are without the influence to shape the current of Southern opinion in accordance with the Gush policy. We prefer to accept the latter explanation as the true one, for we are inclined to extend to Gen. Lee, and scores of others of whom he is in reality an honest representative an earnest recognition of the manly qualities which they possess, and to declare our belief that if the masses of the Southern people were to follow their example there would be no trouble about the political condition of their section. The election campaigns of which we speak were those in Texas, Alabama and North Carolina, and the issues involved in them were revisions of the constitutions of those States. The propositions for those revisions originated with the Democrats and were opposed by the Republicans. In Texas and Alabama the Democrats had everything their own way; but in North Carolina the excellent management of the campaign by an exceptionally active Republican State Executive Committee produced a different result. In all these States, however, the Democrats pursued the same policy, resorted to the same kind of appeals to bring their followers to the polls, and, in short, developed the unfortunate facts which we refer as proof positive that the representations of the Gushers are without foundation in fact. As the North Carolina campaign was the most hotly-contested of the three, and conducted with more intelligence on both sides, it will be admitted that the incidents connected with it will serve to furnish the most reliable evidence regarding the animus which prompted both parties.

It should be understood, in the first place, that the present constitution of that State is not the product of ignorant negroes and carpet-baggers, as it has been generally asserted and supposed, but was framed by a convention, the majority of the members of which were natives. To some extent it was modeled after the constitution of New York; but Col. David Heaton, since deceased, a carpet-bagger from Ohio, against whose intelligent honesty and devotion to the State of his adoption not even the most inveterate Democrat has ever dared to breathe a word of detraction, was a delegate, and, no doubt, exerted some influence to secure the acceptance by the convention of some of the features of the Ohio constitution. The result was an organic act more perfect in all its provisions to meet the requirements of the changes occasioned by the war than anything a body composed entirely of native citizens could have produced. In fact, it was imperatively necessary that some one having had the experience of living under the constitution of a *free* State should be called upon to aid the ex slaveholders of the State in its formation. The old ante-bellum constitution was adapted to the requirements of a condition of slavery, and the emancipation of the slaves, together with other radical changes, made it incumbent upon the people to abolish those requirements and provide for the recognition of a new element of citizenship. This was done, and because it was done the Democrats found fault with it. The clamor about the township system as a "Yankee innovation," about the increased expense for the support of the judiciary, about the establishment of a penitentiary, about the inauguration of a free-school system and about the privileges extended to colored citizens—all had its origin in the natural antipathy of that party to a *free* constitution. The Democracy of the State are Bourbons, who refuse to recognize the demands of progress. They oppose the aspirations of their opponents simply because they are prompted by progressive instincts. Underlying all this, however, rested and still rests their uncompromising hatred of the declaration of paramount allegiance to the General Government embraced in the present Constitution. This it was, together with consequent prejudices, that impelled them to take the deepest interest in the effort to wipe out every vestige of the overthrow of the State Rights' Confederacy.

This was the situation at the beginning of the campaign. The Republicans defended the Constitution on obvious grounds, as well as the legislation which followed as a natural consequence of its existence. Among this legislation was the homestead act, and other similar laws for the protection of the farmers, artizans and mechanics.—In short, they enjoyed the almost invincible position of defending the result of a policy founded upon the experience of generations of experiments in the North, the success of which is still attested by the superior wealth and progress of the northern people. The Democrats, on the other hand, were compelled to rely upon the questionable prejudices aroused in the breasts of their followers by the strictly partisan objections to the existing condition of affairs which we have described. Their manner of doing this is instructive, and will serve to destroy even the faintest shadow of a supposition that they are truthful in their assertions of friendship for the blacks, or that they are willing to abide by the consequence of their treasonable appeal to arms.

At first they were content to preserve a defensive attitude, and as the influence of the Gush fever was upon them their utterances savored of true conservatism. They talked and wrote, as they always do before the excitement of political strife overwhelms them, of the fatherly love they claim to entertain for the blacks, and of the brotherly regard they claim to cherish for their fellow citizens of every political faith. In short they represented themselves to be perfect cherubs of political and patriotic amiability. But, as the campaign progressed, their excitement increased, and the Republicans pushed them to the wall for explanations of their reasons for a revision of the Constitution. They began to reply in angry tones, and one indiscretion or contradiction of their assumption of submission to the pledges of reconstruction followed after another until they finally dropped their masks, and during the last two weks of the contest boldly declared the "color line" to be their strongest weapon of offense and defense. Their journals bristled with paragraphs based upon this policy, and their speakers made themselves hoarse shouting "nigger!" "nigger!" "nigger!" For example, the last appeal of the Raleigh Sentinel to its Democratic readers to "come out and vote" embraced the following significant declaration:

"We have confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the Democrats of Oak City. They will not, they dare not, deliberately lay down their necks to the yoke of negro rule."

And the following:

"Let the white men arouse themselves to a just appreciation of the solemnity of the crisis, go to the polls as they did last year, and, we repeat all will be well; and Wake will march into the convention hall beneath the triumphant folds of the Democratic banner and take her seat beside all the host of Democratic counties that are coming from the mountains and from the sea, to proclaim to the world that North Carolina is at last redeemed and free, and shall have a constitution framed by the loving hands of her own sons—those who have made her what she is, who have loved her in peace, defended her in war, and who constitute her glory, her grandeur and her power?"

And the following, from the pen of no less a leader than ex-Governor Graham a man of national repute, and old enough to be heeded as a counselor against the rashness of the young hot bloods:

"There are provisions in the constitution insulting and degrading to the sovereignty of the State, and purposely placed there."

And the following improbable declaration, which is credited by the Sentinel to the Hon. W. A. Smith, one of the leading Republican stump orators:

"Thirty years from now the four year old negro children will rule this country."

Also the following from the Wilmington Journal:

"It was a doubly memorable day that after the lapse of three quarters of a century witnessed the rejection of the Constitution [the United States Constitution] and the adoption of that of the Southern Confederacy. It was an accursed day that witnessed the subjection of a once free people under the yoke of the infamous Canby constitution. But more fateful, more accursed will this day ever be held if, when the sun goes down, the white men of North Carolina, like cravens and cowards, shall have failed in their duty."

And the following:

"Cannot white men devote one day to the emancipation of their wives and their little ones from accursed negro rule? Cannot white men devote one day to the emancipation of themselves from the shame and degradation and dishonor and disgrace of negro rule?"

And the following:

"The contest to-day will be between the negro and the white man for the mastery. Can any white man hesitate what to do?"

And the following from the Raleigh *News*:

"Give Radicalism its quietus on Thursday. Let the Federal officeholders know that their occupation in North Carolina is gone. And let the domestic officeholders know that they can no longer control the white people of North Carolina to shape the ends of a corrupt party."

And the following from the Wilmington *Journal*:

"When a native-born Southern white man seeks office by means of negro votes over white votes, he is no longer capable of any feeling of honor or honesty."

And the following from the Charlotte *Democrat*:

"We want the whipping post re-established under the direction of white officers."

But to cap the climax, after the election had passed and the result had been declared, and when it might have been expected that the Democrats would submit gracefully, if not graciously, we find that the Greensboro' *Patriot* issued an extra giving the figures to show the Republican victory in Guilford county, which is embellished with a caricature of a Jim Crow darkey dancing over the declaration: "Go 'way white man! How do you like de figgers? Got dat 'vention cicken dead!"

We could continue these extracts to show the animus of the North Carolina Democracy, and from it to show the animus of the Democracy in all the Southern States, almost without limit, but we submit that the foregoing will serve to prove the truth of our charge that they are faithless to their obligations of citizenship, untrue to their oaths of renewed allegiance and deceitful in their pleas of brotherly love for the North. What they mean when they talk of a restoration of mutual regard is a hope that the Democratic party, with the aid of Southern doughfaces, will attain power, so that they may be able to crush out those features of the present situation—the results of the war—which are obnoxious to them, and enjoy the privileges of ruling their State or States without regard to the rights of their political opponents.—These are the privileges they would have enjoyed if they had succeeded in establishing the Slaveocracy, and they are seeking them now within the Union as ardently as they sought them, sword in hand, under the Confederate flag. If the North will concede this much to them they will be satisfied; but this is a concession which no thoughtful loyal man can make. It involves the destruction of every principle won by the armies of the Union during the war, destroys the grand accomplishment of enfranchising millions of bondmen, and restores the fallacy of State allegiance as paramount to allegiance to the General Government. But the extracts we print above serve as an argument which requires no elaboration. They speak the disloyalty of the party responsible for them as plainly as words can speak, and they open to the public view a picture of the inner motives of the Southern Democracy which is simply revolting to honorable men. It is a picture that proves the unutterably disgraceful duplicity and covert treason of the miscreants who are trying to delude the people of the North with their assertions of submission to the changed condition of affairs, and furnishes the key to the lesson of the North Carolina campaign. Let the Northern Gushers and Doughfaces pay heed to it.—*National Republican.*

Senators Lamon, Davis and Dunkle, of this city, are rusticating at Minnequa. Bishop Stevens represents the church there; Davenport and Mayo represent the stage, and Miss Claghorn represents the Memorial Monument Association.

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Good Agents wanted for Life and Fire Companies in all unoccupied territory. Office on Princess, between Front and Water streets.
jy13-19—tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

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A weekly newspaper published every Saturday in Fayetteville, N. C.

THE EDUCATOR, a journal of moral and intellectual advancement, will be especially devoted to the interests of the colored youth of North Carolina; zeal will be the untiring advocate of every measure calculated to benefit that class of our citizens who most feel the need of education and an organ.

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WHIG AND CHRONICLE,
april 18—3t Knoxville, Tenn.

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This Week.

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HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS,
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COFFEES of all kinds at reduced Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of all kinds, TOILET SOAPS, Fine Pale and Common SOAPS, Twenty different kinds of TONIC BITTERS,

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WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES OF
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jan 8-1y

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AND
ANY QUANTITY TO SUIT.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
GEO. MYERS,
11 and 13 South Front St.
march 29-tf

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 8, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JULY 18TH, 1875, the Trains will be run over this Railway as follows:

Eastern Division.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS—DAILY—[Sundays excepted.]

Leave Wilmington at	3.00 P. M
Arrive in Charlotte	5.30 A. M
Leave Charlotte	4.15 P. M
Arrive in Wilmington	7.00 A. M

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS—DAILY—[Sundays excepted.]

Leave Wilmington at	8.10 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	9.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	7.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	9.45 P. M

Western Division.

Leave Charlotte at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Buffalo for Shelby at	10.00 A. M
Leave Buffalo at	12.00 M
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.00 P. M

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE;
In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte	9 24 P. M	8.20 A. M.
" Air Line J'nct'n	9.32 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury	11.48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro	2.20 A. M.	1.35 P. M.
" Danville	5 44 "	4.05 P. M.
" Dundee	5 56 "	4.13 "
" Burkeville	11 35 "	8.30 "
Arrive at Richmond	3.22 P. M.	11.17 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	1.38 P. M	5.05 A. M.
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee	10.33 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville	10 39 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro	2.00 A. M	4.23 "
" Salisbury	4.34 "	6.45 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.05 "	8.39 "
Arrive at Charlotte	7 15 A. M	8.47 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro'	2.15 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	3.53 "	.....
" Raleigh	7.38 "	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro'	10.05 A. M	.....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro'	5.00 P. M	.....
" Raleigh	7.32 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	11.57 "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro'	1.15 "	.....

North Western N. C. R. R
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro	4.50 P M
Arrive at Salem	6.15 P M
Leave Salem	9.20 A M
Arrive at Greensboro	11.15 A M

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.52 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points east of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkville 12.43 p. m., leave Burkville 4.35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7.58 a. m.

No Change of Cars between Charlotte and Richmond, 283 Miles.

For further information address
S. E. ALLEN,
General Ticket Agent.
Greensboro, N. C

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R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,
June 11—tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.
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General Freight Department,
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THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully invited to the fact that the Carolina Central railway being completed and fully equipped for business, offers—with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct steamer lines and via Weldon and Portsmouth to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence, unequaled facility for business shipments from

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april 8—tf F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.

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FAST FREIGHT ROUTES TO ALL POINTS NORTH OR SOUTH.

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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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Baltimore and Philadelphia St, Bt Co. Daily via Canal,
Between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Baltimore and Wilmington Line
Baltimore, Boston and Providence Line or via Canal Daily to Philadelphia, and
CLYDE'S PHILADELPHIA AND PEOVIDENCE LINE.

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Through bills of lading given to and from all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

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A. D. CAZAUX, Agent Baltimore, and New York Lines, Wilmington, N. C.
march 29-tf

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THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1875

LITERARY.

"ISABEL OF BAVARIA, QUEEN OF FRANCE; OR, THE MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF CHARLES THE SIXTH," is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. It is written by Alexander Dumas, the author of the "Count of Monte-Cristo," and every event recorded in the volume, will be found to be historically correct, and the characters depicted, genuine representations of the originals. The vividness of style, and animated descriptions in which Dumas so greatly excels, will be found in this volume to possess all their original brilliance; while the utmost care has been taken to preserve the many useful lessons that may be derived from a perusal of the work. Much vice is here portrayed, without offending delicacy; and the description of those turbulent times of old,—of bigotry combined with loose morality,—of unlimited power with impotent laws,—may induce us to congratulate ourselves that we live in an age when Christianity is something more than a name, and the laws by which society are regulated and controlled something more than a dry, inefficient code. The works of Alexander Dumas will be read for their great and tragic merit for all time to come, for they enjoy a popularity such as no others can boast of. In skilfulness of arrangement, vivacity, sustained interest of narrative, and inventive faculty, no writer has ever equalled him. "Isabel of Bavaria, Queen of France," is published in a large octavo volume, price Seventy-five cents, and is for sale by all Booksellers, or copies will be sent to any one, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale at P. Heinberger's Book and Music Store.

A Man of Nerve—Walking Through the Woods with a Treacherous Companion.

As a test of nerve, the recent experience of a wayfarer, travelling a wood road near Olympia, Washington Territory, was as remarkable as any on record. The man was a speculator, looking out wild land, and he trudged through the forest, following the almost unused path formed by an old road made by pioneers in the wilderness. His mind was devoted to one subject—the critical examination of the kind of trees upon the land about him, and of the character of the soil, and he failed to notice for some time a "pit-a-pat" upon the dead leaves near him. He at first scarcely looked down, when he felt something rubbing against his legs and heard a slight spurring sound, but when he did look his heart came up in his mouth and a cold sweat started as suddenly as though he were suspended by a weak rope over Niagara.—Pressing itself softly against his legs, twining about him as he walked, moving its flexile body swiftly, but with never a sound, turning up fierce eyes with something almost like a terrible laugh in them, was a huge cougar! No chicken was this man in the woods, but his account of the manner in which his hat was raised by his hair is not to be considered as apocryphal at all. Sleek and supple and muscular the beast glided about, and at intervals it would come closer again, and press its body against the legs of the man, the light touch making gooseflesh of every inch in his form. It was a terrible experience, that interview with the cougar in the forest primeval, and it was well for the man that his nerves were of the kind to do honor to a frontier adventurer. Steadily pursuing his course with steps that would falter occasionally, he kept on, and with him the beast continued its treacherous gambols. At times it would glide a few paces to the front, and roll over and over in the road, and wait for the man to come up, and then it would circle around him again until the impulse, almost too strong to be resisted, would come upon him to spring upon the brute, opposing its fangs, and ending the intolerable suspense at any risk. The movements of the terrible animal were but as the playing of a cat with a mouse, and the man knew it. The moment came, at length, when the strain could be borne no longer, and the man kicked desperately at the beast as it passed him. In an instant it bounded in front and crouched for a spring, growling hoarsely and showing its teeth. The man stopped and shouted hopelessly for aid, while the cougar did not spring at once, but appeared waiting to gratify its humor a little longer. The shout, fortunately, was not in vain.

There were hunters and dogs in the immediate vicinity, as rare fortune would have it, and the hounds dashed suddenly from the covert as the cougar, seeing them, leaped for a tree. A few moments later the beast fell a victim to bullets, and the man with whom it had taken a stroll was telling his story and trying to restore the normal condition of his nerves by internal applications from a small flask. It was one of the episodes which turn men's hair gray—one which would, doubtless, have brought death to a man with less nerve than the hero of the affair.

A Sick Crowd.

If ever sick men were in this town, they are here to-day. "Little Harry," W. C. Troy, Delegate Worth, Judge Fuller, Boss Powers, Buck Overby and the balance of the democratic revolutionisits are deserving the sympathy of a tender hearted people. The *Gazette* "longed, yearned and agonized to beat Judge Buxton," and exhorted the people not to fret about Blocker. Now, Buxton and Blocker are elected by 125 majority. These gentlemen will vote to adojurn the Convention immediately on assembling.

We rejoice, we are glad and compeled to holler. Carry the news to Mary.—*Edgecombe*.

A Gross Insult to the Freemen of North Carolina.

A VITAL ERROR.—It is certain, that as between parties, certain definite lines must be drawn. Men must be known as belonging to one order or the other. This delicate blending of one party with the other, and this kindly preservation of social relations will not do.

The radical party has drawn its line; it has sunk its foundation, and that foundation is built on the negro vote.

Now, here in Wake, in Mecklenburg, in Wayne, in New Hanover, we see Democrats and Republicans in full social accord. Is this right? Shall Democrats accept their masters? Must the white bow to the black? Must principle yield to policy? And will the white Democrats recognize as a social equal the men who have nursed in their arms negro babies and kissed mothers that the equality of races might be preserved? God forbid that the white men of North Carolina should come down to this degradation. But the Radicals demand it, and oh God! How many of our Democratic friends have taken it quietly?

Our advice is, to draw the line strongly. Those who have voted the negro ticket, let them stay on that side. Let them be known as negroes.

White men read the above article clipped from the Raleigh *News*. We will keep it standing for a while so that every white man can read it, and we will have more to say about it at some future time.

Concern for His Children.

He wore a slouch hat and carried a whip in his hand, as he sauntered into a Niagara Falls hotel, and by the home-made style he put on, one could see he belonged around there—in fact, was nothing less than a representative hackman. But he looked thoughtful, and the landlord soon noticing it, inquired:

"What's the matter, Tom! Are you sick, or haven't you made a hundred dollars to-day, or what is up that you look so pensive?"

"I've heerd suthin' to-day, Colonel, that's sot me a thinkin'," was the reply.

"What is it, Tom?"

"Wal, there was a gentleman with long whiskers and a professorish-looking coat, talking on the 'Merican side, this mor'n kinder wiseish-like, and I heern him say as how he'd figgered out that in 7,800,000 years the falls of Niagara will a worn away, and there won't be none left at all."

"Suppose there isn't," said the landlord, jocularly, "that will not affect you; you'll be dead and gone long before then."

"No; I know it wouldn't affect me, Colonel," replied the passenger pirate, with feeling, "but I can't bear to think that the chances I'm having to make money 'll be taken from my children!"

And though the landlord tried to console him with a genealogical calculation of the chances yet left for his family, the hackman would not be comforted, and stalked away to meet the incoming train, with the air of a man who was bound to make the most of his opportunity while it lasted.

What Shall We Do With It?

Our victory is complete. After a heated contest, in which was involved the very life of the Republican party, we have completely routed the enemy and now stand upon high grounds. How shall we use the victory? Shall our favors continue to be bestowed upon those who, in our direst hour, used their best efforts to strike us down, or shall whatever of patronage or favors we have to bestow be given to those who stood firm in our hour of trial? Are we longer to nurse Democratic hangers on at the expense of Republican worth and merit? The time has arrived when the Republican party will no longer be trifled with in such matters. We claim to have within the ranks of our party enough of intelligence and patriotism to fill all positions of whatever kind that are at our disposal. This being the case, there is no excuse for any other course, and no other will or ought to be tolerated.

Had the Democratic party exhibited at any time when in power a disposition towards a lenient policy there might be some reason for leniency, but the course of that party has been such as to forbid it on our part.

We have been loth to enter upon a discussion of this question because we believe that the necessity of a change of policy would have been apparent and promptly carried out.

We can say in conclusion that we will continue to press the matter, and hope to be able to lay before the people at an early day the gratifying fact that our policy and that of the Republican masses in this respect will be carried out in every position at the disposal of officers elected by virtue of Republican voters.—*Constitution*.

The New York *World* admits that one of the reasons why the North Carolina Democrats desired to alter their State constitution was that the blacks in some sections of the State were so numerous as to be able to out vote the whites and thereby secure the election of anti-Democratic judges. If the Democrats had succeeded with their plans, they would have so changed the constitution as to enable the Democratic Legislature to appoint Democratic judges in Republican counties. Does the *World* dare to assert that this evidence of the good faith with which the Southern Democracy propose to submit to the altered condition of affairs? Is this implicit submission to the constitutional amendments which provide for equal suffrage, or is it a defiant and treasonable effort to disfranchise a class of citizens whose citizenship the Southern people have solemnly sworn to protect? These are questions the *World* may not be quick to answer; but they will serve to admonish the Democratic Doughfaces and Republican Gushers of the North that the loudly-proclaimed acceptance by the Southern Democrats of the results of the war are simply bare-faced lies.—*Nat. Republican*.

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Wilmington Market.

AUGUST, 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 63 casks. Sales of 50 casks at 28 cents and 25 do (city delivered) at 28¼ cents ₱ gallon. Market steady at 28 cents ₱ gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 998 bbls. Market quiet at $1 35 for Strained, with no sales to report

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 22 bbls. Sales of 22 bbls. at $3 00 for virgin, $2 00 for yellow dip and $1 25 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 15 bbls. Sales of 15 bbls. reported at $2 00. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts — bales. No sales to report and no official quotations.

AUGUST 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 556 casks. Sales of 25 casks, at 28½ and 300 casks at 28⅝ cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm at latter figure.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,365 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls Strained $1 35. Market steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 400 bbls at $3 00 for Virgin, $2 00 for Yellow Dip and $1 25 for Hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 74 bbls. Sales of 74 bbls. at $2 00. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 5 bale. Sales of 15 bales at 13 cents per lb for Good Ordinary. No official quotations.

AUGUST 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE. Receipts 52 casks. Sales of 50 casks at 28½ cents. Market firm at 28 cents bid and 28½ cents asked for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,012 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls strained at $1 35. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 67 bbls. Sales of 67 bbls at $3 00 for virgin, $2 00 yellow dip and $1 25 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts and sales of 13 bbls at $2 00 ₱ bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts — bales. Market quiet and dull. No sales reported. Official quotations nominal.

AUGUST 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 650 casks. Sales of 250 casks at 28 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market quiet and steady.

ROSIN.—Receipts 1,913 bbls. Market quiet. Sales of 500 bbls. strained at $1 35.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 243 bbls. Sales of 243 bbls at $1 25 for hard, $2 20 for yellow dip and $3 00 for virgin. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 175 bbls. Sales of 175 bbls. at $2 00. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 3 bale. No sales to repot. Official quotations nominal.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES. The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port Wilmington N. C., as taken to-day August 9, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales	450	
" afloat,	38	—488
Spirits Turpt. in yard cks.	5,976	
" "	500	—6,476
Rosin in yard, bbls.	39,363	
" afloat,	761	—40,124
Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls	1,074	
" afloat,		—1,074
Tar in yard, bbls,	238	
" afloat,	38	—276

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending August 9, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	58	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	2,747	casks
Rosin,	8,829	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	881	casks
Tar,	230	bbls
EXPORTS.		
Cotton,	18	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	5,553	casks
Rosin,	4,196	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	200	casks
Tar,	263	bbls

Port of Wilmington, August 12.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Norwegian Barque Lawis, Ornandsen, R. E. Heide.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamer North State, Green, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamer Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parsley & Co.

CLEARED.

Swedish Barque Andriette, Odman, Cork for Orders, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamer North State, Green, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamer Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parley & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.		PRICES.	
BAGGING—Gunny		14½@	15
Double Anchor		00 @	00
Double Anchor "A"		00 @	00
Standard Domestic		00 @	15
BACON—North Carolina,			
Hams, ₱ lb		16 @	17
Shoulders, ₱ lb		10 @	12
Sides, ₱ lb		12 @	13
Western Smoked—			
Hams		00 @	18
Sides ₱ lb		15½@	15½
Shoulders		11½@	12½
Dry Salted—			
Sides ₱ lb		14½@	15
Shoulders ₱ lb		10½@	11
BEEF—On the hoof		6 @	8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,			
Second Hand, each		2 00 @	3 00
New York, each		3 00 @	
New City, each		2 50 @	2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb		27 @	
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M		8 00 @	10 00
Northern		00 @	14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, ₱ lb		20 @	30
Northern, ₱ lb		33 @	40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb		25 @	42
Tallow, ₱ lb		00 @	29
Adamantine, ₱ lb		15 @	
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ₱ lb			18
Dairy cream, ₱ lb		15 @	
State, ₱ lb		13 @	
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb		32 @	35
Rio ₱ lb		23 @	35
Laguara, ₱ lb		25 @	27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel		1 25 @	0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb		8 @	
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 yd		10 @	11
Yarn, ₱ bunch		1 25 @	
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl		18 00 @	20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl		9 50 @	
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl		13 50 @	
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl		7 50 @	
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl		11 00 @	11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl		5 50 @	6 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl		6 00 @	8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ bbl		7½@	0
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl		5 50 @	6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl		6 25 @	7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl		6 25 @	7 50
Family " ₱ bbl		7 25 @	9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl		8 50 @	9 00
" Extra ₱ bbl		9 50 @	9 50
" Family ₱ bbl		10 00 @	10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl		12 50 @	00 00
FERTILIZERS—			
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs		80 00 @	00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "		00 00 @	00 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "		50 00 @	65 00
Ground Bone, " "		00 00 @	40 00
Bone Meal " "		00 00 @	45 00
" Flour, " "		00 00 @	57 00
Navassa Guano, " "		55 00 @	65 00
Complete Manure " "		05 00 @	67 00
Whann's Phosphate " "		00 00 @	70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "		00 00 @	70 00
Berger&Bruiz's Bhos. " "		00 00 @	00 00
Phoenix " "		00 @	00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., mulnsepulated Guano		00 @	00
GLUE—₱ lb		15 @	22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs		1 16 @	1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs		00 @	00
Corn, yel., ₱ bushel		1 15 @	0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel		80 @	
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel		1 25 @	
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb		07 @	8
Dry, ₱ lb		12½@	14
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs		1 45 @	1 50
North River, ₱ 100 lbs		1 20 @	1 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton		112 0 @	117 00
LARD—Northern ₱ lb		16 @	17
North Carolina ₱ lb		00 @	00
LIME—₱ bbl		1 55 @	
LUMBER—City steam sawed—			
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft		24 00 @	27 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft		22 00 @	25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft		20 00 @	23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned		30 00 @	35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft		15 00 @	23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal		00 @	48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal		40 @	52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal		36 @	
" bbls ₱ gal		40 @	00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal		40 @	80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg		4 75 @	5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal		18 @	00
Lard, ₱ gal		1 10 @	1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal		1 00 @	1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal		30 @	40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel		1 50 @	2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush,		80 @	1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl		3 25 @	3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess		00 00 @	25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl		00 00 @	00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl		00 00 @	00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl		00 00 @	00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb		0 @	8
East India, ₱ lb		00 @	00
Rough, ₱ bushel		1 20 @	1 30
RACE—Country, ₱ lb		2½@	00
City ₱ lb		2½@	00
ROPE		8 @	9
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel		75 @	00
Liverpool, ₱ sack		1 20 @	0 00
American, ₱ sack		1 25 @	
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb		9½@	10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb		10½@	00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb		12 @	00
B— " ₱ lb		11 @	
C— " ₱ lb		11 @	
Ex C— ₱ lb		11½@	
Crushed ₱ lb		10½@	12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb		5 @	7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M		4 00 @	6 00
Common, ₱ M		2 50 @	3 00
Cypress saps ₱ M		6 50 @	
Cypress hearts, ₱ M		9 50 @	
STAVES—W O bbl. ₱ M		30 00 @	35 00
R O hhd, ₱ M		00 00 @	00 00
Cypress, ₱ M		18 00 @	00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb		8 @	
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M		17 00 @	00 00
Mill prime, ₱ M		13 00 @	14 00
Mill, fair ₱ M		8 50 @	10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M		4 00 @	6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal		1 00 @	5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal		1 75 @	2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb		30 @	40
Unwashed, ₱ lb		35 @	

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Stmr	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 45@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 35	0 50@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 85@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
To PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 80
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
To BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 80	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@12
To BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 75
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 14.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities		½@¾ disc'
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities		108¾ @ odis

	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	103
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co "	100	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21	
Do Funding 1868	15	
Do " 1868	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	05	
Due to N C Railroad	67	
W & W R R Bonds 7 per	Gold Int	100
C C R R Bonds, 6 p c		70
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 pc		70
" " 7 pc		55
" " old 6 pc		45
" " new specie	Gold Int	
" " 6 pc	80	
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 6 pc (Gold Int)		70
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)		60
N C R R " "	100	35
C C Railroad " "	100	01
W G L Co " "	100	70
W & S R R " "	25	15

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may 2—tf

Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 REquires that the same should go into effect June 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the required Badges; commencing

MONDAY THE 14TH INST.,

and for four (4) days thereafter. The Ordinance also provides, that such persons who fail to comply with the above requirements will be subject to a penalty of ten dollars.

T. C. SERVOSS,
June 18-tf City Clerk & Treasurer.

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Every instrument fully warranted. Factory and office, Washington, N J. Correspondence solicited. July 9—6m

WANTED.

AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell Pictures, everywhere. Fourteen thousand retailed by one. What agents say: "I can make more money in this business than I can on a 100,000 farm, all stocked." Your Pictures please everybody." "I received the 35 you sent, and sold it the next day." "Pictures received, and more than half sold the first day. Send 100 more." "Glad to find an honest picture dealer." Seven years established.

WHITNEY & CO.
may Norwich, Conn.

BROCKS' EXCHANGE,

No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,

1 Door South of Purcell House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Billiard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN,
apr 30—tf Proprietor.

Quarantine Notice

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE all vessels from Ports South of Cape Fear will come to at the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the pleasure of the

Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Ports where Yellow Fever or other infectious diseases exist, will be required to undergo a rigid and protracted quarantine.

All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness at any time during the voyage are required to come to at the station for inspection, without regard to the port from whence they come. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, &c, and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or Commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to at the Station for further examination.

Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branches; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws, and all other persons liable for each and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging, port side.

F. W. POTTER,
Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.
Smithville, N. C., May 27th, 1876.
June 4—tf

Moss Wanted.

10,000 POUNDS CURED MOSS. A good price will be paid, by

D. A. SMITH.
July 9—tf

KEEP COOL.

ICE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT THE

NEW ICE HOUSE.

Dock st, between Water and Front sts. Wilmington, N. C.,
B. H. J. AHRENS,
may 14—2m Proprietor.

GO TO

ALLEN'S if you wish anything in the JEWELRY LINE.

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
RINGS,
CUPS, COFFEE POTS,
BRACELETS,
&c., &c., &c.
may 21—tf

Office of City Clerk & Treasurer,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING COWS AND OTHER CATTLE running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

SECTION 1st. That any cow, or other CATTLE OF ANY KIND, found running at large, within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) dollars before the same shall be released.

SEC. 2d. Any ordinance or parts thereof conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875—and will go into effect, on and after Monday June 28th 1875.

T. C. SERVOSS,
June 25-tf City Clerk & Treasurer.

Important to Owners of Dogs.

OFFICE OF TREASURER & COLLECTOR,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

AS MANY persons do not appear to understand all the requirements under the DOG ORDINANCE, notice is hereby given that the

Penalty of 10 Dollars

for not procuring the required DOG BADGES, will be enforced on and after

THURSDAY THE 24TH INST.

The Ordinance provides as follows: That the owner of any Dog within the city limits, who shall fail to pay the TAX imposed by the DOG ORDINANCE shall be subject to prosecution for violation of said Ordinance, and required to pay a fine, but to exceed ten (10) dollars in the discretion of the Mayor. By order of the Mayor.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.
City of Wilmington, N. C.,
June 21, 1875.
June 25-tf

GO TO

ALLEN'S and look at his new SILVER WARE, just received. may 21—tf

The Post

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It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, infamy and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

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Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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april 2—tf J. A. SPRINGER.